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The Daily Commercial.

Twenty-Third Congressional District.

A rumor has been prevalent for some days past that State Senator James L. Graham, of Allegheny, was to be the nominee of the Johnson interests in the Twenty-third District for Congress. Senator Graham has published a card, in which he says he was asked to accept a nomination against Hon. Thomas Williams, but that he instantly refused, stating that even if he was certain of being elected he would not be associated in politics with any party as to accept of such a nomination. The Johnsonians of the Twenty-third district had better make up their mind to accept Jake Zeigler, of Butler, whom the Democrats insist shall be the nominee.

A PITTSBURGH INVENTION.—The *Scientific American* announces that Mr. W. H. Taylor, of Pittsburgh, has recently received a patent for ore screening and weighing simultaneously coal, limestone and other similar substance as they are delivered on shipboard or put into vehicles to be taken elsewhere, or wherever they are to be used. The object of the invention is to economize in labor and time, now largely expended in handling, forming and weighing the heavy substances of the kind specified.

A goon anecdote is related of the French Emperor's departure from Vichy. His first *valet-de-chambre*, Leon, has been in his service since the Emperor was quite a young man, having been placed about his person by Queen Hortense. His devoted attachment to his master is well known. As the Emperor was leaving Vichy, he called for Leon, and said, handing him a sealed packet to him, told him the parcel contained all the deeds of the estates and grounds he had just quitted, and when the Emperor has inhabited any of his numerous palaces, he says, "You are indeed now," said his master to Leon, "and I hope that you will accept me next year as your tenant at the rate of 20,000f. rent. I shall pay regularly."

MR. SEWARD ON THE PRESIDENT.

ALSO ON THE REPUBLICANS,

The Secretary Magnificent.

At Niagara Falls Secretary Seward made a characteristic speech, wherein he expressed his abounded admiration for President Johnson, nd his poor opinion of the Republican party. is reported as follows:

Now, my friends, don you want to hear me? (Yes, Yes.) Well, first, I want to ask you question. After ackeu exposition of the policy of the administration, will now be called a (Mr. Johnson's policy, or "our policy," and hen may would to have the Union from Abraham Lincoln—after the clear exposition hus himself given of that policy, I want to now in God's name what party has for a cretary of State at all? (Cheers and laughter. voice—" Will you in done it?" Mr. Seward I will do it, believe it, and write it, and under it as many times as you wish, and when n find me a principle or a policy with my sigdifferent it or under it that is mine, that is y paper, and I am ready to pay all the costs. ners, I am now fifteen months in debt for e pistol of the assassin. I heard him denounced and over a larger portion of the United ates than Andrew Johnson is denounced for sson to the Constitution and the governfaith. All the year 1865 I was writing and ndering

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLELEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE REAL QUESTION.

A plain statement of any question in dispute is a good step towards deciding it in honest and competent minds. Without this, disputants may waste words and arguments, as gunners waste ammunition, and it may be very good ammunition, by firing without seeing the mark. The President and those who argue as he does have evidently in this predicament. They pour out much excellent argument and fill more highly commendable sentiment, in favor of the representation of the Southern States in Congress, and keep up a deafening roar against Congress for not admitting them, on their first tapping at the door, the moment the rebellion was over.

We are gratified to notice one of the journals, understood to be an organ of the President, pausing a moment in the tirade against Radicals and Congress, to look for the real question at issue, and glad to discover that it comes within one step of finding it. If it had taken that other step and lit upon the real question, it would have found all its arguments, its ill temper, its vituperations of Union men and its entire party, tumbling into ruins. Here is the track that it pursues.

The *National Republican*, the paper referred to, says it is not a question of assuming the rebel debt; it is not a question of universal suffrage which it admits is not now an article of the Republican platform, but, "the great question and the only question at issue is, shall several millions of American citizens who are paying taxes and obeying the laws have any representation in Congress?" Again, the *Republican* says, "The idea of permanently or arbitrarily excluding from any participation in the Government four millions of people is abhorrent," etc. And then asks whether the Republican party discusses this question before the people, and very correctly answers the question with a decided *no*.

We do not discuss this question, and our principal objection to the President and his new party is that they argue this and no other, while this is *not the question at issue*. The question is not whether the States lately in rebellion shall "have *any* representation in Congress," but it is whether they shall have an unjust and unequal representation of twelve members more than they had before the rebellion, and a representation of thirty-two members entirely on a disfranchised negro population.

This is the question, and, to use the phrase of the paper referred to, it and its party, from the President downwards, "raise a tremendous dust about everything else, in hope of blinding the people to the one vital issue." And we may use its language still further, and in more just application, "the denunciations of Congress in the most violent and indecent manner * * * to infuriate the people, and to hide the hideousness of their real platform, and the practical disunionism of their policy." They raise a false issue with the Republican party and with Congress, and are arguing it with consistent falsity and bad temper.

SENATOR COWAN'S CHALLENGE.

Some of Senator COWAN'S adherents have been boasting that their champion, in his City Hall speech, challenged to a public discussion of the pending issues, any or all advocates of the Constitutional Amendment. Recently one of the newly fledged office-holders of President JOHNSON declared that the glove had been thrown down, but no one dared to take it up. Col. MCCLURE, editor of the Franklin *Repository* at Chambersburg, Chairman of the State Committee in 1860, (the campaign immediately preceding EDGAR COWAN'S election to the Senate, speaks in this evening's next week by the appointment of the State Committee. He has no appointment in Pittsburgh, but we hope he can be induced to speak here on either Friday or Saturday evening of next week. We are quite willing (without consulting him) to trust him, as the champion of the Union cause, to meet Senator COWAN in the City Hall, where he is said to have thrown down the glove.

In case any difficulty in regard to an arrangement to meet the recreant Senator, we feel assured that Senator BIGHAM, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., and others, will not decline to meet him in the City Hall, or at Greensburg, if preferred.

Col. MCCLURE fills an appointment in Westmoreland county, probably at Greensburg, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. If Senator COWAN'S adherents think best to trot him out, we have no doubt the encounter will not be declined. We have thus spoken without consultation with any of the gentlemen named. We have no doubt that either of them, or half a dozen of others whose names we could mention, any one of them, would meet him.

GAMBLING.

It was lately stated, among the items of intelligence in the COMMERCIAL, that the vice of gambling was exceedingly prevalent in the large cities. Instances of very heavy losses and of gross dishonesty were given in illustration of its influence.

The passion for gambling, when once established, is generally beyond the incurable as it is reckless and insatiate. It makes men willing to risk their own property, and tempts them to risk that of others which may be entrusted to them. We could cite many instances, where men have yielded to the temptation and have had their losses and their criminality exposed together, to their utter ruin. Loss of character and trusty employment has been the penalty in some cases, ignominious punishment in the penitentiary has been the result in other cases.

The finished gambler, said the late Dr. SOTY, has no heart. The ensnaring of the unwary, the systematic cheating, the stripping of the loser of his last dollar, are proofs of this heartlessness, yet not half of the proof. Innumerable are the tricks of deception and fraud by which gamblers procure the money of their dupes. They have all the wickedness, without half of the boldness of the highway robber. And the only safety lies in avoiding the one as much as the other.

The taste for gambling is sometimes cherished in childhood by games that are in themselves innocuous. The boy that stakes his marbles on the result of a game, and the young man who makes the payment for the use of the billiard table turn on his successful playing, are cultivating at the same time a taste for more serious gambling. Honorable and athletic sports, harmless and healthful in themselves, are by stakes and betting perverted and abused in the same way. Lotteries and gift concerts, and all that class of enterprises, as they are gently called, produce similar effects over those who habitually tamper with them, in hope of getting something by the risk of chance, without paying a fair equivalent for it.

The demoralizing tendency of gambling, as a public evil, has been the just ground of legislation against it. Lotteries, as a form of gambling extremely liable to be accompanied by direct and flagrant knavery, are prohibited by the laws of most of the States, and debts contracted by gambling of any kind are not collectable by any legal process, because the parties, the winner and the loser, are both violators of the law by their act of gaming. This species of legislation is based upon principles of right and justice, and all good citizens give their approval and support to such laws, and look with disfavor on all evasion of them, under whatever names.

THE NEW TEST OF LOYALTY.

During the wicked rebellion of the Southern people, the true test of loyalty in the North was devotion to the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, to punish traitors and make treason odious. So far as mere declarations were concerned, no one insisted more strongly upon this test than President JOHNSON. From the beginning of the rebellion down to the time when he sought the suffrages of the loyal people of the land for the second office in their gift, his oft repeated cry was that traitors must be punished and treason made odious; and even when by the act of an assassin, he was elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, he gave the same fair promise to the people who had sacrificed so much to preserve the Union against the hand of treason, that the fruits of their dearly bought victory should be fully gathered and preserved for all future generations.

But having reached the summit of his ambition, and remembering that in times past the slave-holding aristocrats of the South and the doughfaces of the North not unfrequently wielded sufficient power to control the Government, he seems to have made up his mind that he could not only secure his re-election but also make his peace with the South for the part he took against it during the rebellion, by turning his back upon the loyal party to whom he owes his present term of office, and secure to the rebels in the halls of Congress all that they failed to accomplish on the field of battle. Hence the new test.

During the rebellion the test was devotion to the Government of the Union controlled by the loyal people of the North, against the armed rebels of the South; but by the apostacy of President JOHNSON it is fidelity to the Executive branch of the Government alone, controlled by the unarmed but still dangerous rebels of the South, against all the other branches of the Government still under the control of the same loyal people of the land who put down the rebellion.

To popularize this new test the President has devoted himself, thereby desecrating the office of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. We read in the Scriptures that Satan tempted our Savior by offering Him places and powers if He would worship him. Imitating this example the President is exerting the power of patronage to secure proselytes to his revolutionary schemes, from among those who were faithful in their loyalty during the rebellion; but to the honor of men be it said, there are but *few* having *characters to respect and maintain* who have yielded to the temptation and bartered their honor for the uncertain patronage.

One of the questions of the day, to be determined by loyal voters, is whether the treachery of the President shall succeed, and fidelity to that treachery made the test of loyalty? But a little while ago the great body of the Northern people were loyal and had arms in their hands to maintain the authority of the Government, while the great body of the Southern people were disloyal and had arms in their hends to overturn and destroy the Government. The President affirms now that all this is changed; that the late rebels are willing to take the oath of allegiance and are loyal, and those who reject his policy are disloyal. Thus, we find him on his political pilgrimage through the North, making speeches, in which he calls the majority of Congress and the people who sustain it the "traitors of the North," and in which he declares that such traitors must be put down.

This language of the President is undoubtedly of deep import, and should not be too lightly considered. If the people of the land who sacrificed so much to put down treason are traitors, it certainly can not be said that they are faithless to the Government which they saved through rivers of blood. To what then are they traitors? We answer—to the new form of the rebellion as organized under the leadership of our apostate President, whose object is to destroy the power of all its powers and to concentrate them in the person of the President as the virtual Dictator of the people. That this is the purpose of the President is avouched by the occurrences of the past eighteen months. When he took the Presidential office the conflict of arms had just ceased, consequent upon which the most delicate and unprecedented condition of affairs existed in the country. Instead of calling an extra session of Congress for deliberation over the situation, he seems to have entertained the idea from the beginning that he alone should make as well as execute the laws, and he proceeded to do those things that belong to the military power or to a Dictator. When Congress met, in the course of over eight months, he informed that body that the work of reconstruction was complete, except the admission to Congress of the Senators and Members from the South. But in this matter Congress presumed to differ from him, and said that the question of reconstruction belonged to it to determine, and so believing it, refused to ratify or sanction the work of the President and yield the dearest interests of the Union to unrepentant, unchanged rebels. It was not long until the newspapers of the South demanded of the President to put the Southern representatives in their seats in Congress by force; to arrest the members of the "illegal," "unlawful," "unconstitutional" body, the "Rump Congress;" to recognize as the Constitutional Congress one composed of the Southern and dough-faced Northern representatives. The last idea found its way into the Senate Chamber, where it was suggested by GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky. But the time had not come for the President to make any public intimation that he should act upon the suggestion, but a few days after and shortly after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, and then, fully reflecting the tone of the rebel papers, he referred in a contemptuous manner to the "so-called Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government;" and ever since then he has arraigned that Congress, and the loyal people who stand by it, as traitors; and has unmistakably intimated his purpose to put it and them down. If this does not portend a second rebellion, then what does it mean? When Southern rebels and Northern copperheads are, without any change of principle, united in a cause to which loyal men bear the character of traitors, it is not too much to say that such a cause cannot be loyal.

A BREWING REBELLION.

The following gentle suggestion is given by the famous MR. POLLARD, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, in his history of the Confederacy:

"Civil war, like private quarrels, are likely to repeat themselves. Where the unsuccessful party has lost the contest only through accident or misdirection. The Confederates have gone out of this war with the proud, secret, deathless, dangerous consciousness that they are the better men, and that there was nothing wanted but a change in a set of circumstances and a fiercer resolve to make them victors."

It used to be common for book-keepers in vending their accounts to debtors, to write on E. E. at the bottom, intimating that errors would be excepted, and corrected on discovery. It seems that the Confederate powers and leaders propose to avail themselves of the expedient, by a happy afterthought, suggested by the turn in national politics under the auspices of Mr. JOHNSON, since he came to be the head of the Executive Department of the Union Government.

It would be interesting to know just what change the "set of circumstances" would have required to produce an opposite decision of the rebellion contest. From the entire satisfaction of Mr. POLLARD, the editor of the *Examiner* and the author of the History, with the Philadelphia Convention partly, we may very safely infer what was floating in his mind when he wrote the above paragraph. One of the circumstances undoubtedly was, that the Presidential office was held by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and not by somebody else. Another was the stern loyalty of Congress. Another was the cordial understanding between the President and Congress on the Union question and the Constitution, and the unflinching support of the loyal people to both.

It must be admitted that had things at the Capitol then been as they are now, the rebels would have had a fair chance of victory, but even on that hypothesis, the integrity of Congress, and the loyalty and courage of the Union people would undoubtedly have warded off the ignominy and ruin of such an issue. And should the Confederates be deluded by the new phase of party chicanery that has lately been developed, to attempt, as they seem bent on doing, a change in the settlement, they will surely find that the "set of circumstances" has not been sufficiently altered to give them success.

While we have no fears excited by the menacing attitude of the South, nor by the threats of violence and bloodshed which Northern stump speakers and journals employ to intimidate the few Union voters, we cannot be blind to the reckless wickedness in the coalition party that is struggling for power, who encourage them in their madness. The all-love party is responsible for the bitterness and hatred that has rapidly sprung up in the South since the rebellion was suppressed. They are enacting the policy of the Chicago Convention over again, with the same designs on the polls and the ballot boxes, that that Convention had on the martial contest.

GROWTH OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSE.

In his speech at Delmonico's, New York, the President exemplified what he means by "making treason odious," by playing the role of apologist for the slaveholders' rebellion. His words were so selected in rehearsing the causes which led to the rebellion, as to impress his hearers with the idea that the Southern people were more sinned against than sinning." With the utmost gravity he said that those people felt that their rights were no longer respected, and were about to be denied to them altogether, and that the surest way to preserve the government of their and our fathers was to secede from the Union, taking with them the Constitution of the United States, and by a few changes make it suit the new order of things. He further said that, so far as it was in their power, they seceded from the Union, set up a government of their own, and adopted the old "Constitution," *with a few variations*.

This is all that President JOHNSON can now make out of the rebellion. It is difficult to believe that this is the same man who declared in the United States Senate in 1861, that if he were President he would arrest the leaders of the rebellion as traitors, try them as traitors, and hang them as traitors. And yet such is the case, and the man whose vengeance was so thoroughly aroused against the rebels, has become President, and instead of trying and hanging any of the rebels, he now apologizes for their treason, and seeks to invest them at once with rights and powers which belong to loyal men alone.

ROME AND THE POPE

His Holiness has recently found himself in a new trouble of a most threatening character—rather the old one has broken out afresh. The dispatch of DROUYN DE L'HUYS, conveying in the most polite form the assurance that the French garrison will be withdrawn by the middle of the present month, has filled the Pope, the Cardinals and all Rome with consternation. His Holiness, though professing to feel perfect security in "relying on Providence," sees the worst consequences if he is deserted by NAPOLEON. The withdrawal of the French, it is feared, will be succeeded by an insurrection by the people, with the view to bringing about annexation to Italy—which means the end of the temporal supremacy of the Pope. Driven to his wits' ends, he is said to be meditating an appeal to the Catholic Powers of Europe,—at the same time the rather improbable rumor that he will confer on Emperor NAPOLEON the Vicarship of Rome is freely circulated. The problem is sufficiently difficult to drive the old Pope crazy, and it must have an ingenious solution. Perhaps VICTOR EMANUEL may conclude to have a hand in it.

REVOLUTION INTENDED.

President JOHNSON, in his speech at Little Falls, N. Y., made use of the following significant language:

"I pray that we may not have another war, that no blood may be shed, and no more treasure be wasted. But if the course now persisted in by some is kept up, and they succeed in retaining the control of the Government, it will result in its entire change."

This is equivalent to saying, if the Republicans carry the elections there will be "another war," and that he will be on the side of resistance. Too clearly does all the evidence point to this.

COMPROMISING WITH CRIME.—At the recent trial of J. S. Young, Chief of the New York Detective Squad, the District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., said it was usual in England to pardon a criminal if he during conviction; here judgment was suspended. In a case where the most irrefragable evidence was adduced, and the criminal convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment for robbing a broker in Wall street of many thousand dollars, however, he had judgment suspended on condition that the prisoner made restitution.

It is the practice in many parts of the country to suspend judgment against criminals making restitution, but if the public gets a glimpse at an explanation of the great prevalence of crime. How can it reasonably be expected that robberies, frauds and thefts shall be decreased in number, when the criminals know in advance that, at the most, they will only be obliged to restore the fruits of their rascalities. A young man who is criminally inclined wants no better incentive to become a robber than this practice to which the District Attorney of New York gives his sanction. When hand pressed he acknowledges that he knows where the money or the bonds are secreted, and he makes his release the provision for putting the detectives on the right track. It is high time for a change for the better in the laws relating to criminals, and in compromised with criminals for the sake of security stolen property.

The Manufacture of Lead Pencils.

It is probable that the lead pencil is in more general use than any other implement contemporaneous with civilized people. The celebrated mine at Barrowdale, Cumberland, in England, furnished the first specimens of graphite from which writing and drawing implements were made. The mine was considered so valuable that it was guarded by guards, and the workmen wrought under the most rigid surveillance.

But graphite is more familiarly known in its employed in pencils. It is ground to fine powder and treated with acids, to purify it from foreign substances. Then, being mixed with water, it is brushed into cylindrical moulds, and dried in a kiln. Being afterward baked in crucibles until the requisite degree of hardness is attained, which is determined by the grade intended for the pencil, the cylinders are ready to be cut into the proper form for lead pencils. The wood is dried, sawed into strips of sufficient width for four pencils, grooved, the strips of lumbago inserted and covered by corresponding strips of wood, secured with glue. These strips are then formed into pencils, finished by machinery, planed or turned to an octagonal or cylindrical form, polished and stamped with the name and quality of the pencil.

The Inflammability of Petroleum.

There can be no doubt, says the *Scientific American*, that petroleum is one of the most inflammable of substances. Its constituents are all highly combustible. Few combinations offer such uniform facilities for producing a high degree of heat. A pint of petroleum, that a parsimonious, or a kerosene lamp, gives more powerful results with the common blow-pipe than a tallow candle, whale, or vegetable oil, alcohol or gas. When ignited, the flames of petroleum cannot be quenched. Water from its effect, and the only way to conquer this conflagration is to smother it with earth. But naphtha is very inflammable, only taking fire at a point of road to build to form a continuous link not only with the oil fields of Warren, but with Pittsburgh. Now from Warren in that direction of Forest county, twelve miles of railroad is already built, requiring only a short distance of road to put the mines of Forrest and Warren in working connection with the Eastern cities. This we learn, will probably be attempted. The explosive principle, naptha, is very volatile, and can be readily separated from the oil, and condensed, to be managed separate from the body of the oil.

Depths of the Sea.

A French journal says that the soundings for the new Trans-Atlantic Cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the depths of the different seas. Before operating, it was not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents; thus, the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste, 120 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, while to the Southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 1,500 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 7,000 feet. In the east of Spain the depth is nearly 9,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Naturday (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,000 feet. The greatest depths of silence is met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena Mr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 30,000 feet.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—As there are at present so many counterfeit and altered National Bank notes in circulation throughout the country, we publish the following list of designs on the back of the genuine notes: $1.66 notes, Washington resigning his commission; $5 notes, Surrender of General Burgoyne; $10 notes, Declaration of Independence; $20 notes, Baptism of Pocahontas; $50 notes, De Soto discovering the Mississippi; $100 notes, Landing of Columbus in 1492; $2 notes, Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585; $1 notes, Landing of the Pilgrims. All National Bank notes the like of which do not correspond with the above, are bogus.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.—Mr. James Stephens, in his recent Cork speech, stated what he considered to be the numerical force of the Fenian organization. He said there were over 200,000 men belonging to the organization in Ireland; 50,000 of these were trained men who had fought on American soil, in the Crimea, and in India; 50,000 more were partially trained, and the other 100,000 were a reserve force for training before the attack was begun. These men were the picked men of Ireland, and the British government could bring no force able to beat them.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The approaching grand ceremonial at Chicago has led the light fingered fraternity to flock there from all directions, in the expectation of reaping a rich harvest among the crowds who will gather on the occasion. Expert detectives have been detailed from most of the principal eastern cities to watch their operations.

In a sewer being built in Vienna at Government expense, a writer says he counted one hundred and fifty women and girls "who had lost all the softness and suppleness of their sex, huge bucket boots, their masculine of arm, and plied the pick and shovel, and flung the dirt about with a will, and shouted to each other in harsh tone and with uncouth gesture. Clad in unwomanly gear, slouched hats tied on to their heads, their arms and necks bare, their skirts little better than aprons, their legs cased in their coarse trousers, their features worn, furrowed and begrimed—these poor creatures filled me with a sickening horror."

It is in contemplation to extend the limits of Louisville, Ky., to give a water front of ten miles and to double the present area of the city.

The proposed canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific waters, is now in the hands of some American capitalists, who are about beginning the necessary surveys.

The Lake Superior trade of Detroit looms up in gigantic proportions. To the close of early navigation business is unequaled, and large investments in the opening of new mines at the north, are making return in good dividends. Trade is the prime source of prosperity to Detroit, and her business houses compare favorably in character and capacity with those of any city, yet she seems slow to retain it. Her apathy may be the result of too fixed a reliance upon interior resources and natural advantages.

The iron region of Michigan is in the Northern and Western parts of the Northern peninsula. In 1856, 147,000 tons of iron ore were shipped from this State; in 1859, 69,673 tons; and in 1861, 273,000. Total product last year, 300,000 tons of ore. There are very few furnaces in the Lake superior region. It has been argued that the establishment of large iron manufactories would soon exhaust the timber fields.

The revolving ship theory is to be reduced to practice. It will be remembered that the invention consists of a ship so constructed as to roll *over the surface* of the water instead of being forced through it. A company has been formed in Baltimore to test its feasibility.

During the month of August just past, the number of vessels from foreign countries arriving at the port of Baltimore was thirty-eight. Three of these brought seven hundred and seventy-two emigrants.

The Southwest pass of the Mississippi river is to be deepened and widened, which will remove a great commercial obstruction to the Crescent city. A uniform depth of eighteen feet and width of two hundred feet will be made from deep water in the river to deep water in the gulf.

Conrad Dormann, an extensive agriculturist in Illinois, says: "By keeping a piece of iron in the trough where fowls drink, they will be secured against chicken cholera. Iron will not hurt fowls."

Factories are being erected in all parts of the late rebel States. A powder mill is nearing completion in the city of Augusta, Ga., for the manufacture of queensware.

There seems to be no longer any doubt about the proposed Handy Opera House being built at Cincinnati. Mr. Handy announces that he will issue 250,000 tickets at one dollar each, which will enable him to distribute the amount at $75,000. He denies that he is at all responsible for the T. Buchanan Read *fiasco*.

Prominent among the enterprises under way in Oregon, which promise much for that State, are the works now being erected on the Willamette river, a few miles south of Portland, for the smelting of iron ore, a mountain of which, of the best quality, lies there waiting to be opened.

A human skull was lately found in Calaveras county, California, at the depth of one hundred and thirty feet in a mine. It is by geologists as the pleiocene formation. This discovery is one of the most important ever made for geology, and will create a great sensation in the learned world. It seems to establish the fact that man existed on the planet countless ages before the time designated by any of our traditions respecting his first appearance here.

The heavy work of the Fall term of the New York city Criminal Courts, which commenced on the 3d instant, consists of one hundred and forty cases of aggravated crime, such as murder, homicides, felonious assaults, embezzlements, forgeries and burglaries.

Chief Engineer Kingsland, of the New York Fire Department, has introduced a novel hook and ladder truck. The peculiarly interesting feature of the truck, is a steering apparatus, by which the driver, as he rides upon the truck, steers the rear wheels by means of a wheel similar to the tiller of a ship.

The conviction has got abroad in France that Napoleon III., has been "done" by Bismarck. This conviction could not fail to happen. The Berlin *Post*, a correspondent at Paris writes: "Louis Napoleon, who, during the war has been a conspirator, has conspired both with and against every power in Europe; but that last conspiracy into which he entered against Austria has brought the consequences upon him he never had need to dread before—the creation of a new power, a brighter, younger ambition, and a more mighty insolence than his own."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Pittsburgh, Commbus and Cincinnati Railroad is being relaid with the heaviest and best manufacture of iron, and other improvements are being made to accommodate the rapidly increasing and rapidly increasing Passenger and freight traffic. The operation of the Express veins along the line of the road is adding largely to the business of the Company, and the road is now one of the most important that have the honor to terminate in Pittsburgh. It is understood that the company has been transferred from Steubenville to Pittsburgh, and is now located in the building on Fifth street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. In this building are the offices of J. Durand, Esq., General Superintendent, S. T. Seger, Esq., General Ticket Agent, and Geo. K. Rex, Esq., General Freight Agent. The energetic General Ticket Agent, Joseph S. Worrington, Esq., has his office at the corner of Smithfield and Washington streets. The Company is administered by a board of Directors, of which Mr. Vanderbilt, is an experienced railroad man, and therefore the Directory in all their requirements of a first-class road, which the "Pacific Mail Route" is.

—The people of Emporium, Cameron county, are laboring industriously to extend their railroad facilities. There have been two companies in existence—one in this State called the Sinnemahoning and Portage Railroad Company with a charter for a road from Emporium to the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal at the Buffalo and Washington Company, with a charter for a road from Buffalo to the State line. Recently the directors of the Buffalo and Washington road, and a committee appointed by the directors of the Sinnemahoning and Portage road, held a meeting at Emporium, for the purpose of consolidating the two companies, and determining the route of the road, over which the cars are to run, and has since been ratified by the directors of the latter company, and a third company formed under the name of the Buffalo and Washington railroad. The route decided upon is from Buffalo to Emporium, thence to Olean, York and Erie railway, within half a mile of the Olean depot, up the Allegheny river to Kinzua, and from thence to Emporium.

—The friends of the Warren and Pine Grove Railroad, which is designed to connect the borough of Warren, Pa., with the city of Buffalo, New York., are actively engaged in promoting the success of the enterprise, in the confident belief that it will soon be completed. An abstract of a report recently read to a meeting of citizens sets forth that such a route as that proposed, "with grades so light, the construction so cheap, and passing through a country so rich and populous, can not fail to pay." From the Forrest county coal fields to Warren, a distance varying from sixteen to twenty-six miles, there is an easy grade, gradually ascending to Warren. From Warren up the Conewango and Cassadaga Valleys to the head of Cassadaga Lake, the maximum grade will not exceed fifteen feet to the mile, and an average of about ten feet to the lake to the Lake Shore Railroad, at or near Dunkirk, there is about the usual descent encountered by all roads. The distance from Warren to Dunkirk by this route is forty-seven miles, where you are on a line nearly straight from Warren to Buffalo, only fifty miles of road to build to form a continuous link not only with the oil fields of Warren, but with Pittsburgh. Now from Warren in that direction of Forest county, twelve miles of railroad is already built, requiring only a short distance of road to put the mines of Forrest and Warren in working connection with the Eastern cities. This we learn, will probably be attempted. The explosive principle, naptha, is very volatile, and can be readily separated from the oil, and condensed, to be managed separate from the body of the oil.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

Wednesday evening, Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of this city, and Darwin A. Finney, Esq., addressed a large Union Republican meeting in Franklin. Their speeches were well received.

A Union Republican Club has been organized in Titusville, with the following officers: President—F. W. Ames; Vice-Presidents—J. C. Bryan, Gorden S. Derry, Robert Cameron, Jr., Wm. Varian; Treasurer—J. T. Briggs; Recording Secretary—R. M. C. Bross; Executive Committee—Geo. A. Martin, O. Keese, Dr. Young, Thos. McCambrige.

At the recent Union Convention of Susquehanna county, Mr. J. T. Cameron was renominated for the Assembly. David Summers and Edmund McClwere appointed Congressional conferees, with the understanding that they should support Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., of Montrose.

The Democracy in the Thirteenth Congressional District have declared for Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, for Congress. Mr. Mercer, the present member, will be renominated by the Union Republicans.

The following is the Democratic Legislative ticket in Berks county: Senate—J. DePuy Lewis. Assembly—Frederick Lutz, Henry B. Rhoads and Richmond L. Jones.

The Union Republican city and county ticket in Philadelphia is as follows: For Coroner—Samuel Daniels. For City Commissioner—Capt. Harry Verner. For Receiver of Taxes—Richard Peltz. For Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—John G. Butler. For Prothonotary of the District Court—Jesse Mcolm. For Recorder of Deeds—General Joshua L. Owen.

Hiester Clymer was badly defeated in the late Berks County Democratic Convention. All of Mr. Clymer's candidates before the Convention —Abrams for Congress; Ermentrout for Senate, and Hostetzstein for Assembly—were defeated by the friends of J. Lawrence Getz, who secured the Congressional nomination. The Berks county *Journal* says: "The Copperhead County Convention, in throwing Abrams overboard, has established a new *regime* in Berks—and in effect split up the party. There is some talk of Heeren running on an Independent Johnson ticket. He hates Getz most intensely, and would not scruple to defeat him if he could, as he did Joel B. Wanner. Clymer, too, is said to feel very sore at the defeat of his candidate. The Getz men are equally exasperated at the course of Clymer, and will give him a very lukewarm support. The latter is sure to run behind his ticket."

Referring to the nomination of Getz, the *Journal* says: "The rebuke to Clymer is especially pointed. That the candidate for Governor should not be able to control his party in his own county, is indeed surprising, and proves that he has no real strength at home, and that his running behind his ticket on every occasion of his being a candidate for office in this County is owing to the fact that the Old Line Democrats do not trust him. The humiliation point to a still greater rebuke at the October election. We predict that Clymer will fall considerably behind the Woodward vote of three years ago in Berks county, and that in the State, the majority against him as compared with that given Woodward, will be more than doubled. As for the strength of Getz, in his copperhead fight, it was mainly because he was the sympathy candidate. He had run so long, and been cheated so often, that his occasional defections were overlooked by his own party, while the opposition, owing to those very defections, had got into the notion that, if not all right at heart, he was at least not 'all wrong,' and gave their influence in his favor. It is changed that the 'Black Republicans' made this nomination—and we are not quite sure that they didn't."

The Union Republican Convention of Berks county, on Saturday nominated the following ticket: For Congress—David J. Lincoln; for Assembly—Nicholas Hunter; for Associate Judge—William G. Moore, E. L. Muhl, and Capt. G. W. Dittis; for Associate Judge—Dr. Adam J. Schoner and Henry Z. Van Reed.

Joseph R. Lyndall, who received the nomination in the Union Republican Congressional Convention of the First District, has declined the nomination, in order to attend to the business of Philadelphia, requiring all his attention. The convention will meet on Thursday, to fill the vacancy thus created.

The Johnson men of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated John Welsh, late sutler at Fort Del ware, as their candidate, in place of ex-Mayor Henry, who declined the honor of being beaten by Judge Kelley.

The Johnson men of the Third Congressional District have nominated Charles Buckwalter, Esq., of the Thirteenth Ward, Philadelphia, as their candidate.

A large meeting of the Union Republicans of Centre county was held in Bellefonte on Friday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Governor Curtin, L. A. Hall, Esq., and Gen. R. W. Hender.

A Johnson paper, called "Crumbs of Comfort," has just been commenced at Laporte, Pa. A very appropriate title, and will just suit its supporters.

The Clarion county Union Convention will meet on Wednesday, when it is proposed to elect three conferees to meet those from the other counties in that Congressional District, with a view to conferring with Mr. Finney relative to his withdrawal from the canvass. The Clarion *Banner* says: "Individually we regret the political status of the district, for the reason that Mr. Finney is a personal friend, for whom we would do anything in our power—except to lose the district. We believe that he is one of the ablest men in this country, but the unfortunate quarrel in which he became involved with Judge Pettis has seriously affected his strength, and great danger exists of his being defeated. We feel confident that Mr. Finney, of all men would be the last to endanger the ticket, and we trust that when he fully understands the position in which he is placed he will gladly do any thing in order to harmonize the discordant elements that threaten our success."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Charles E. Phelps, the present representative of the Cincinnati district, is said to be the most fashionable man in Congress.

Vallandigham is stumping Ohio for the fusion ticket. He is to be at Warren on the 17th instant.

The Chicago *Times* says editorially: "If there is anything that can make us regret the coming of President Johnson to Chicago it is that it occupies time which might be filled in stocking of Grant throughout the country. He is called to a sudden death, and his memory is fading away. In this building are the offices of J. Durand, Esq., General Superintendent, S. T. Seger, Esq., General Ticket Agent, and Geo. K. Rex, Esq., General Freight Agent. The energetic General Ticket Agent, Joseph S. Worrington, Esq., has his office at the corner of Smithfield and Washington streets. The Company is administered by a board of Directors, of which Mr. Vanderbilt, is an experienced railroad man, and therefore the Directory in all their requirements of a first-class road, which the "Pacific Mail Route" is.

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Depths of the Sea.

A French journal says that the soundings for the new Trans-Atlantic Cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the depths of the different seas. Before operating, it was not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents; thus, the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste, 120 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, while to the Southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 1,500 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 7,000 feet. In the east of Spain the depth is nearly 9,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Naturday (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,000 feet. The greatest depths of silence is met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena Mr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 30,000 feet.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—As there are at present so many counterfeit and altered National Bank notes in circulation throughout the country, we publish the following list of designs on the back of the genuine notes: $1.66 notes, Washington resigning his commission; $5 notes, Surrender of General Burgoyne; $10 notes, Declaration of Independence; $20 notes, Baptism of Pocahontas; $50 notes, De Soto discovering the Mississippi; $100 notes, Landing of Columbus in 1492; $2 notes, Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585; $1 notes, Landing of the Pilgrims. All National Bank notes the like of which do not correspond with the above, are bogus.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.—Mr. James Stephens, in his recent Cork speech, stated what he considered to be the numerical force of the Fenian organization. He said there were over 200,000 men belonging to the organization in Ireland; 50,000 of these were trained men who had fought on American soil, in the Crimea, and in India; 50,000 more were partially trained, and the other

The Daily Commercial

THE HEAVENLY SECRET.

Does the dark and soundless river
Stretch so wide—
The homeward rolling tide
Over which have crossed
Our loved and early lost,
That their wasted eyes may never see
The further side,
Where still amid this coil and misery
We bide?

Is the realm of their transition
Close at hand
To this our living land?
Nearer than we dream?
Can they catch the gleam
Of our smiles and hear the words we speak?
And see our deeds?
And, looking deeper than our eyes may seek,
Our needs?

Do they mingle in our gladness?
Do they grieve
When ways of good we leave?
Do they know each thought and hope,
While we in shadow cripe?
Can they hear the future's high behest,
Yet lack the power
To lend us from our ill, or to arrest
The hour?

When they find us bowed with sorrow,
Do they sigh?
Or when earth passes by
For them, do they forget
The cares that here beset
Their well-beloved? Or do they wait
(O, be it final!)
And watch before the golden gate
For us?

We are yearning for their secret:
Though we call,
No answers ever fall
Upon our dulled ears,
To quell our nameless fears;
Yet God is over all, whate'er may be,
And trusting we,
Patience, my heart, a little while, and we
Shall know.

The Late John Pierpont on Spiritualism.

At this time the following, which we copy from an Eastern exchange, possesses peculiar interest:

At the National Convention of Spiritualists, which commenced its sessions at Providence, R. I., lately, eighteen States and Territories were represented. Rev. John Pierpont, who is now about eighty years of age, took the chair as President of the Association, but soon resigned it, making an address, in which he gave his reasons for believing in Spiritualism:

Why, said the speaker, am I a spiritualist, and why do I bear that opprobrious name before the world? I answer, because I am thoroughly convinced that the leading doctrine of the Spiritualists are true. The facts upon which those doctrines rest are known to be true. I believe in the first place that certain conditions in these days, communications do come from the spirit-land; those conditions have passed through the gates of death. Because of that fact, I believe that the spirit survives the body in a state of conscious activity. It is the belief of that fact that makes us spiritualists. I believe it on account of facts that I myself have witnessed. What I see, hear, and feel, I know as well as St. John knew what he saw, heard and felt. My senses are as good as were those of the beloved apostle.

Now two questions present themselves to every thoughtful mind. First, "Whence came we?" Second, "Whither are we going?" We are told that all matter possesses "inertia," and cannot move of its own inherent power. I believe that as matter cannot move, even so spirit cannot rest. That spirit manifests itself through all worlds, all times, He works not in days alone, but seven, and so has done through all eternity. From that spirit we come, to it from matter.

It is the spirit which *is* man. Man, therefore, survives death—not in the actual form in which we wore; but his personal identity, his individuality remains.

When I know that the spirit I have known and loved, and who then passed into the spirit world, through certain media, holds communion with me now; when I see the expression of his face when he speaks to me, reminds me of the past, tells me of his present condition, cheers me with the assurance that there is a pleasant place waiting for me when I come; when my other tells me that he looks like me, in what particulars I differ from him, of particulars that no being but he can know, I am sure that those spirits retain their personality in the spirit world.

Only remove the dread uncertainty which hangs over the future, and let me know what I am to be, and I am certain that it will be well with me in the hands of the infinite Spirit, for has always been well with me in His hands, through Spiritualism I do know what I shall be, for I have proof of the personal existence in the future state. When the spirit was first clothed with flesh in the present state of being, nothing was more startling upon it, loving arms are taking it to a loving heart. All its wants are graciously and joyously ministered to by an kindest offices of loving. Shall it be otherwise when we step into another state of being? When asked them whither I am going, answer that I am going to the spirit world, here to meet with kindred spirits—"to the general assembly and church of the first-born whose names are written in heaven." Ah, but here in heaven? Shall the spirit find its home in such or such a star, or shall it roam from world to world as far as the universe extends?

If asked what place I would choose for my haven and my future home, I would say that leave such this beautiful world, and enjoy it much that I should like to stay here always round the homes of my friends, holding communication with them. And I believe that is here we ought to be, and it is what we are to do in the future state.

Millions of spiritual beings walk the earth unseen. Both when we wake and when we sleep.

I believe that. And for myself I am satisfied at before I address another Spiritual Convention I may walk the earth unseen, and perhaps ay hold communication with you, one or ore, when you wake and when you sleep, is is my faith, and that faith I mean to ove in while, so long as I live.

American War Claims in England.

The Secretary of State, according to a Washgton dispatch, has lately prepared a vigorous per demanding indemnity of England for the epredations of the Alabama, and other Anglo-ilt pirates, while as an offset, England, it is id, is about putting in enormous claims ainst the United States for losses of property iring the rebellion. It may be remembered at the idea of arbitration on the question of e American claims was discussed at ich length between the two Gov-ments some months since, and that discussion terminated with the peremptory usal of Earl Russell to submit them to any mixed tribunal. Since then, however, a new Administration has come into power, and Lord anley, the present Foreign Minister, has announced definitely that it is the intention of the ilish Government to advise the issue of a Royal amation not to "inquire into the workings of e Neutrality Laws, and if necessary, to revise em," though what connection there can possibly be between the settlement of these claims d the revision of the English neutrality laws not clearly apparent. The claims arising t of the depredations of English piratical isers upon our commerce are clearly defined t admittedly substantiated, and if the Britneutrality laws were insufficient, as this statesmen confess, it was certainly no fit of the United States, and our Governt and shipowners ought not to suffer for the rections of other nations. The London Sporg Gazette says that the interpretation of the ding provisions of the law has defied the most united and most learned English lawyers, and application has been rendered impossible in se very cases where the Executive have felt at need of powers, such as they believed they essed under the Foreign Enlistment Acts, in they came to resort to them. The appointt of the contemplated Commission, it hopes, ll prove the first practical step towards revis-ing the Neutrality Laws more intelligible, ter adapted to secure the objects which they were framed, and which—so is to the criticism of Foreign States; while, at same time, it may be made the means of ecting an array of legal opinion on the general ject of neutrality, which may enable the vernment to frame propositions for amend-the International usage in this respect, and ining more precisely those rights which are, t unnaturally, supposed to be as inherent in utrals as in belligerents. If this Royal Com-ssion to inquire into the question shall come the conclusion that we have good grounds of mplaint for the losses inflicted upon our com-rce during the war by the Alabama pirate sailing under the rebel flag, common justice would quire that they should admit the validity of r claims, and provide for their payment. As the English claims against our Government losses of British subjects in the south, we ask a loss to know what they amount to, haps they have something to do with the ious "Cotton Loan."—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

Garibaldi's Headquarters.

correspondent writes from Garibaldi's headarters:

A friend has described to me how mourny uncomfortable the hero looked in a double-asted tunic, stiff with lace, a ponderous pair epaulets, and a tremendous fore-and-aft hed hat, surmounted by a towering plume, never were the uniform again, and on his ur to Capera gave the whole rig-out to the aant who tended his cattle. This worthy for hile created great merriment among the mates by driving bullocks and trading goats an embroidered tunic and a cocked hat, but r a time, an enthusiastic English lady visitor ar-ived, stocked at the sutler's, bought the f-off uniform from the neatherd for forty , and the tunic and cocked hat are doubt-s religiously preserved, and will be exhibited he next generation as the costume habitu-y worn by the famous Garibaldi (ariandi), ution of the brief sojourn of the suit on the k of the bullock-driver will probably be ited, which is the best way. It is expedient convenient to slur over the meaner particu-rs of life. A genteel music always speaks of manliness the mare, but observes a discreet nce as to his father the jackass.

he same writer says:

Although the remark may be fitter, perhaps, the columns of "Notes and Queries" than for se of a daily newspaper, I may be permitted sert out the very simple origin of a garment ich has now become historical—the red shirt, only the habitual upper vestment of the erican merchant sailor. Any Liverpudlian l tell you that fifteen years ago a sure dis-tion might be drawn between the British Yankee 'sails' in the port of Liverpool from first wearing blue and the last scarlet flan-shirts or frocks. When Garibaldi first took command of a merchantman in Baltimore, probably expended a couple of dollars in the chase of a red shirt, and, finding it comfort-e, has stuck to it ever since."

A ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, the Washington correspondent of the Roches-(N. Y.) *Democrat*, relates the following anec-e by way of illustrating the passionate char-r of President Johnson:

It will be remembered that some time since—w weeks before the adjournment of Con-ss—General Logan made a speech here in nection with Governor Hamilton, of Texas, ich was quite remarkable for his vigorous unciation of the President. The Illinois ator held an interview with Mr. Johnson a days before. The following good thing has en related, and is verified to me by an intimate nd of the General:

ogan's object in the interview was to assure President of the Western people's feeling and his policy. Logan was personally very ndly to Andy. The latter insisted, however, the people accepted and would sustain his ws. The General assumed that in the West North-west the very reverse was the case; there the people were determined on their y course, which were in general those of Con-ss, and would see that they were carried out, what it might. "But they shall sustain ay God! They must accept my policy," was insolently arrogant reply.

Well, Mr. President," retorted the General, y will not allow your policy to be carried even though to prevent it they have to hang Jefferson Davis on the same tree. They not be driven, and I suggest, Mr. President, had better not try any such thing."

ogan left the White House immediately. I ever since has been doing immense service rousing the people in the realization of the erous crisis on whose verge we are pros-

ADELIN WORKS.—We learn from a Southern aper that an extensive kaolin pottery has n commenced near Augusta, Ga. A bed of ilin has been recently discovered from 15 to 20 deep, which compares favorably with the t used in English potteries. The process of paring kaolin into articles for household use s as follows: The kaolin is put in it crude state into tubs and ground up with proi-ate quantities of feldspar, quartz, or flint, these clay, and after going through a of three processes, is moulded into any de-ed size, and subjected to an intense heat in e kiln, for 48 hours, after which it is put ough a glazing like for 36 hours, and is then ready sale.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION IN CANDIA.—We learn that a revolution has broken out in Candia. The Christians have risen against the Turkish Government, and have seized several strongholds, with an army of twenty thousand men, and stand in defiance of the entire Moslem power. The island of Candia, one of the largest and most fertile of the islands of the Mediterranean, according to a late census, has a population of about 1,000 Turks and 160,000 Greeks. An insurrection of the Christian inhabitants, favor, is no light matter for Turkey. Had it broken out fifty years back, while the Osman some degree, it would have proved but a small vulsion, and would have been easily overcome. In the present effete and rotten condition of the Empire, it may prove a giant of so formidable dimensions that its overthrow will be impossible; and more than likely it may be the inauguration of that series of events which, sooner or later, is destined to crush the last lingering spark of governmental vitality in Turkey, and rid Europe forever of the last vestiges of infidel domination.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. se4 s m-TuW

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Chooser Perfume. Try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York. se1-TuTh

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Second night of the engagement of the celebrated tragic actress,

EMMA WALLER,

Who will appear in a character that she has made her own—IAGO.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Shakespeare's great Five Act Tragedy of

OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.

Iago.....Emma Waller,

Supported by the entire new company.

Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. ALTUS.....Manager.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
THE GREAT MUSIC HALL COMPANY.
A new and splendid Programme To-night.
THE BLACK MAN WITH THE BLACK BAG.
New Ballets—Farces—Songs—Dances—Negro Acts, &c., constituting the
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera Houses.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. 1658-ly

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
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EDUCATIONAL.

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE-Open their SCHOOL at 487 Penn Street,
On Monday, 3d September.
Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday, 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M., till 12 M. au28

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
68 GRANT STREET.
The next session of this School will begin on the 3d MONDAY of SEPTEMBER. For information or admission cards, address REV. R. J. COOTER, 99 Fourth St. au31 lm-eod

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—A Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. Will reopen
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to MRS. C. E. SMYTH,
au31-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
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The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Mathematical and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Rooms, of corner dimensions, elegantly furnished in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Ex. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Heyard, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, Jas. Wallock, Francis Seiters, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Colonel McClure and Aaron Brawdy, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
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INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions, and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 4, the second appearance in this city, of the Youthful, Eminent and Versatile Artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

For the only time during her engagement in the ever popular sensational play—

CAMILLE, OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE!

Camille Gautier.....Miss Lucille Western.

On TOMORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, will be presented for the only time, the Standard Comedy, MASKS AND FACES, with Miss Western as Peg Wafflington, the Actress.

In active preparation, Miss Western's great specialty

EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,

Friday Evening, Sept. 7, Benefit of Miss Western. Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at quarter before 8 o'clock.

POSTPONEMENT
THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat destructive of confidence in them on the part of the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

☞ 300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits have been given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Monument Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Female Orphan Asylum, the balance after deducting expenses, will be paid over to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

Between M and N.....1	5,000
1 Two-story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N.....1	5,000
2 brick residences, 21st st., north.....2	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete.....1	2,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring.....1	1,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Ring).....1	1,000
1 Grand Piano, (Steinway's).....1	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set.....1	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each.....10	6,000
10 do do $500 each.....10	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each.....100	20,000
50 Ladies' do $150 each.....50	7,500
5 Grand Melodeons, $500 each.....5	2,500
60 Sheet Cane Sil. Watches, $100 each.....60	6,000
75 Bunting do do $80 each.....75	6,000
50 Rosewood Bridges, $100 to $200 each.....50	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100.....25	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each.....40	4,000
20 do do $75 each.....20	1,500
20 Silverplated Tea Sets, $75 each.....20	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each.....50	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $100 each.....5,000	27,000
10,000 Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold pens, sleeve buttons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,453 Books, cutlery, engravings, $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total.....$255,000	

The awards will be made after the concert, on the stage of the theater, where the vast audience will be witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the sales.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the awards they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the disposal of goods or funds for the property. Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants and orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't soldiers and sailors' Union,
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Treasurer, J. B. BUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 92.

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In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelinople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa.

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Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters, makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. McNEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
R. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March.
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20,000 lbs. Plain Bacon Hams
Just out of smoke, for sale.
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FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Main and Water, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 81 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The second and Third stories are finished and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is rented to A. Loeb & Co. until 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
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TO CONTRACTORS.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R
Letting to Oil City,
OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS—
Railway Letting.
The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office on Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, until 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 25th, for the graduation, Masonry, Ballasting and Ties required on about forty-five miles sections of road extending northward from Brady's Bend.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for exhibition by the 10th of September next.

The line is marked on the ground sufficient for examination by contractors, though not yet completely run in.

Any further information in regard to the work can be had on application in person or by letter, to the subscriber. F. WRIGHT, Chief Eng.
au28-yw

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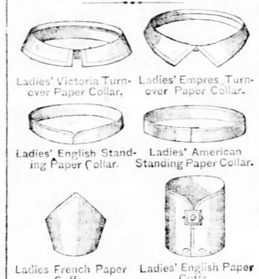

Ladies' Victoria Turn-over Paper Collar. Ladies' Empress Turn-over Paper Collar. Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar. Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar. Ladies French Paper Cuffs. Ladies' English Paper Cuffs. Cent's Piccadilly Paper Collar. Cent's. Shakespeare Paper Collar. Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar. Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar. Cents. Reversible Paper Cuffs. Cents. English Paper Cuffs.

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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus for removing and preventing the troubles, some, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
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CURTIS & HARVEY'S Celebrated
English Diamond Grain
GUNPOWDER,
Just received, 6 dcz. 1 lb. cans assorted grain at
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Game at New Brighton—Loyalhanna vs. Eureka.

The McIntosh Base Ball Club, of Beaver, and the Union Base Ball Club, of New Brighton, played a match game on the grounds of the latter club, on Saturday, September 1st, which resulted in an easy victory for the Union club. The batting of the Union was miserable, which, on account of the rain only five innings were played, as follows is the score:

"UNION."	R.	O.	"UNION."	R.	O.
Hamilton, 1st b	1	2	Morris, 2d b	3	3
Thomas, 3d b	1	2	McDonald, p	0	3
Nay, s. s.	2	1	Hamilton, c. f.	1	3
McKinley, p	0	2	Bailey, 3d b	1	3
Boyd, c.	1	1	Somerville, r. f.	0	0
Hall, r. f.	1	1	Bailey, R. G.	0	3
Austin, l. f.	0	1	Bailey, C. C.	1	3
Nay, M. J.	0	1	Dickey, 1st b	1	2
Beacom, c.	0	1	Reno, s. s.	0	2
Total	7	15	Total	7	15

RUNS EACH INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Tl
Union	1	0	1	0	2	4
McIntosh	0	1	0	2	0	3

Left Fielders—Cole, 4 McIntosh, 3. Missed Fly Catches—Cole, 1; McIntosh, 4. Foul Strikes—Union, 2; McIntosh, 0. Left on Bases—Bailey, 1; Somerville, 1; Nay, T. J., 1; McKinley, 1. Home Runs—Hamilton, 1; Nay, T. J., 1. Umpire—R. Moore, of Beaver. Scorers—Union, H. Thomas; McIntosh, Somerville.

LOYALHANNA VS. EUREKA.—The return game was played on Saturday last, between the Loyalhanna E. B. Club, of Pittsburgh, on the grounds of the latter. Forming as follows:

EUREKA.	O.	R.	LOYALHANNA.	O.	R.
Rehney's s.	4	1	George, r. f.	2	1
Townsend, 1. f.	4	1	Hall, 1st b.	2	1
Cuppies, 1. f.	3	1	Watt, p.	2	1
Townsend, 2d b.	3	1	Hall, c. f.	2	1
Wilson, 3 d b.	2	1	Baldrige, l. f.	1	1
Bradley, p.	2	1	Hall, 3d b.	1	1
Welsh, c.	2	1	Smith, s. s.	1	1
Welsh, r. f.	2	1	Chambers, c.	1	1
			Welsh, c.	1	1
Total	27	10	Total	16	10

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eureka	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1—10
Loyalhanna	4	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0—10

Scorers—Eureka, Noble; for Loyalhanna, Wm. Ramsey, of Eureka.
Umpire—John Irwin, of Enterprise B. B. Club.

Meeting of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union.

The Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, of Washington, D. C., held a meeting yesterday morning at the Union Headquarters, City Hall, Pittsburgh. The Chairman, Gen. James S. Negley, presided, and in the absence of the Secretary, Gen. A. L. Pearson officiated.

General Negley read a communication from Col. L. Edwin Dudley, President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union, of Washington, D. C., who stated that he was receiving constantly letters from honorably discharged soldiers in all parts of the United States, inforning the call of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to convene in Pittsburgh, and in all probability the Convention would be the very largest. The communication was received and ordered to be filed.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, from the Committee appointed to confer with the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee in regard to the proposed erection of a large building or wigwam, for the accommodation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, reported that the Committee had conferred with the County Committee in regard to the matter, and that the latter refused to take any action, on account of the great expense which would necessarily be incurred. The Committee were now alone of the same opinion, and therefore recommended the abandonment of the project. The report was accepted, the committee discharged, and the project abandoned.

Captain Samuel Kilgore then moved that City Hall, Pittsburgh, the place formerly agreed upon by the Committee, be selected as the place of holding the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Music reported that they had secured the Great Western Band, of Pittsburgh, for four days during the sitting of the Conventions. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Captain Kilgore then moved that a Committee of ladies be appointed for the decoration of City Hall, for the holding of the Convention. The motion was unanimously adopted, and a large number of ladies appointed on the Committee, with power to add to their number.

The Committee then adjourned.

Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Company.

In another column will be found the announcement of the second dividend of the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Company. This fortunate company owns sixty-eight acres of territory on Cherry Run, and have one successful well in operation, now yielding one hundred barrels per day, from the product of which the company has been enabled to declare two dividends aggregating five per cent on the capital stock in three months. The company was organized in the Fall of 1865, and immediately commenced work on their territory, with a successful result at the first attempt. They are now putting down three other wells, and from the present success in each case, and have leased a part of their territory on favorable terms. Much of the success of the company is due to the energetic and careful management of Dr. G. Schamberg, the Superintendent of the company's affairs on Cherry Run. Their territory lies well up on the run, and has proved to be of the best oil, and from present appearances the company will have a rich return for their investment. The capital stock is divided into sixty thousand shares, of three dollars each, and is owned by a limited number of stockholders, none of the shares being in the market. The officers and directors of the company are: President—Joseph Myers, Treasurer—S. Schamberg, Secretary—H. Cobbles. Directors—Joseph Kloe and W. A. Reed, Allegheny; Philip Beisinger and Jacob Nathan, Pittsburgh; Henry Myers, Chicago; Jacob Meyer, Philadelphia; Edward Heyman and A. Grossmayer, New York; and Lewis Myers, Baltimore.

Death of John Thaw, Esq.

Our obituary column announces the death of John Thaw, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia in 1778, a decade to Pittsburgh in the summer of 1804, as one of the officers in charge of the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, from which he passed into the service of the Pittsburgh branch of the Bank of the United States as Teller, and subsequently as Cashier, which position he filled until the expiration of the charter of the Bank, in 1836. From that time he retired from active business, retaining only his connection with the Monongahela Bridge Company, of which he was one of the projectors, and in the affairs of which he superintended for over forty years. Mr. Thaw was widely known and esteemed as a man of the strictest and highest integrity. Thus, in every only one, the old and marks are passing away.

Death of a Minister.

Rev. John Nevin, formerly of this city, died of fever at Mariesa, St. Clair county, Illinois, on the 26th ult. Rev. Mr. Nevin was for five years pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, and left that congregation about eight years ago. He then went to Adamsville, Crawford county, Pa., and took charge of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of that place. He left the pastorate there, and for over a year was a missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the Western States. He received a call from the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Mariesa, St. Clair county, Illinois, which he accepted, and the pastoral care of which he held at the time of death overtook him. The deceased leaves a large circle of friends and relatives in Western Pennsylvania, and in some of the Western States, who will hear of his death with sincere sorrow.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad named George Josenhause, son of Mr. John Josenhause, master painter at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, met with a serious accident on Saturday morning. The boy was riding on the platform of a car attached to a train coming to this city, and while passing the Wilkinsburg depot fell off, and struck his head against the post, cutting a deep gash in his forehead. He was also cut on the neck, and both his eyes were injured to such an extent that he will lose his sight. He was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 67 Beaver street, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Elliott.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Fall term of this favorite institution will commence this morning, and, we are pleased to say, under the most flattering circumstances. The prospects are that the attendance of pupils will be full by as great, if not greater, than any session of the College since the establishment. Although it is emphatically a Pittsburgh institution, of which our people are justly proud, yet in point of excellence as a female seminary is co-extensive with the Union, and the catalogue of the ensuing year will be found to contain the names of ladies from nearly every State in the country. For circulars, address Dr. Pershing, President.

MASS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—The County Executive Committee have issued a call for a grand mass meeting of the Union Republican voters of Allegheny city, to be held on Thursday evening next, in the Diamond Square, Distinguished speakers will be present. The Committee are endeavoring to procure some of the distinguished Southern loyalists on their return from the Philadelphia Convention, to be present and address the meeting. Ward delegations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will meet at their respective headquarters, and march in procession to the meeting.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT KITTANING.—The Grand Union Republican Mass Convention which takes place at Kittaning, to-day, promises to be very largely attended. The meeting will take place at one o'clock, and a large number of prominent speakers are announced to be present and address the meeting. Excursion tickets will be issued on the Allegheny Valley Railroad from Pittsburgh, Kiskiminetas Junction, &c., so that all wishing to attend can avail themselves of the opportunity.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Wm. Orris, committed to jail by Justice Bracken, of Harrison township, to answer charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace, by John Disney, was brought into Court yesterday, and released upon entering bail for his appearance for trial.

WANT HIGHER WAGES.—At a meeting of the Painters' Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, held a few days since, it was resolved that on and after Monday, September 3d, the standard wages of the Union should be three dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

PERSONAL.—Mayor McCarthy, who has been absent from the city for the past week on a visit to Minnesota, returned yesterday, and is again at his post.

AQUATIC.—The Point Exchange Boat Club offers to row the "J. S. Hall" crew for a purse of one hundred dollars, a distance of three miles.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of John Lenox, charged with the murder of Robert L. Morrow, in Washington, Pa., about a year and a half ago, will probably be taken up in the Criminal Court of Beaver county to-day, a change of venue having been granted. The case has been continued from term to term for the past year, but an effort will be made by the counsel in the case to compel the Commonwealth to bring it to a conclusion at the present time.

A NEW TOWN.—We direct attention to the advertisement of J. M. Cunningham, who offers for sale one hundred lots in the new town of Cunningham, in Madison township, Clarion county. This is an elegant opportunity to secure cheap homes.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Opening of the September Term—Names of Officers and Jurors—Jail Calendar, etc., etc.

The September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, commenced yesterday morning at ten o'clock. A full bench was present, viz: President Judge—James P. Sterrett; Associate Judges, Thomas Mellon, Eliphalet Slowe and John Brown.

The court appointed the following officers: Interpreter—Philip Hoerr. Crier—J. W. Patterson. Grand Jury Tipstaves—J. W. Mellvaine, James Richardson, John Messner. Traverse Jurors—James E. Larimer, John C. Smith, Warren Mellwaine, Robert Neely, James Smith.

The Court was opened by the crier, and the reports of the viewers of the roads in Penn, Hampton and Pitt townships presented and filed.

The names of the Grand Jurors summoned were then called. Out of twenty-four summoned, sixteen answered. The following are their names:

GRAND JURORS.

Francis Cubley, Ward worker, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Dickey, Collins township; Herman Debaven, farmer, Shaler township; Joseph Findley, mechanic, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Cochran Fleming, merchant, Sewickley township; Joseph Graff, merchant, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Griffin, farmer, West Deer township; Hugh Harper, wagon manufacturer, Madison township; Samuel Hamilton, farmer, Pitt township; John S. Lee, tailor, Pitt township; John Marberry, druggist, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Hugh Miller, miner, Elevgo township; Henry Meyer, carpenter, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; James Scammel, Plant Hunters township; Alex. Pooley, manufacturer, Fourth ward, Allegheny; C. B. Shea, merchant, Second ward, Allegheny.

Judge Thomas Mellon then delivered the usual charge to the Grand Jury, in which he stated that heretofore this term of Court commenced on the first Monday of October, but by act of Assembly approved the 17th June was changed until the first Monday of September. It was, therefore, necessary to have an act passed to that effect, owing to the large amount of criminal business which is transacted by the city and county officials. He also said an unusually large number of criminal cases to be brought before the Court during the term, and the jail being full of prisoners awaiting trial, he desired to call the attention of the jury to be careful in the examination of all cases before referring them for trial, as required them of the duties required by law. The Grand Jury retired to their rooms.

The list of Traverse Jurors summoned were then called, when forty one out of the sixty summoned answered to their names. The following are the names of those who answered:

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Elias Anderson, Alexander Aiken, George Armer, A. A. Scott, John Armstrong, J. W. Anhewait, Anthony Boyer, Alfred Bungey, Samuel Bausman, Thomas Bishop, Enoch Bevan, John Brown, Jr., James Crawford, Wm. Espy, Andrew Espy, Robert Espy, John Gilkey, John Gray, J. R. Gibson, Walter Glass, Kinney Goil, George W. Hubley, Joseph Irwin, Caleb Jones, Wm. Jones, Samuel Irwin, Barnabas Lutz, John Lightner, R. B. Megraw, Jacob Maltnart, James A. McDowell, Thomas Mellon, Jr., Samuel Murphy, John Mason, George Quaid, Josiah F. Roberts, Thomas Ray, William Reed, James Wilson, Matthew West, Bernard Young.

The returns of the constables in the various townships, boroughs and townships in the county were then received and filed.

Levi R. Duff, Esq., District Attorney, stated that the record would be taken up immediately, and the Traverse jurors were accordingly discharged, after receiving the usual charge.

Court then adjourned until after dinner.

Court re-assembled, when the following business was transacted:

Robert C. Wallace was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Jacob Herbert. The defendant was required to pay half the costs, and the defendant was held in bonds to keep the peace.

George Hoffman was next brought up, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of John Graham. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs and enter bonds to keep the peace.

Margaret Purley was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Bedford. Each party were required to pay half the costs.

John Hite was next brought up on a charge of abandoning his wife. Hite is a German, and is employed at Faas's bakery. He was married to a Miss White, and they not agreeing very well, he left her in June last, and has neglected to provide for her support since.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay the prosecutrix, Mary Hite, three dollars per week.

The last case heard was that of John Griffin, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Schultz. The defendant was required to pay the costs, and was held in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

The case of the murder of Mrs. Louisa W. Leczer, charged with the murder of John S. Gallatin, at McKeesport, will be taken up to-morrow morning. Leczer, it will be remembered, was released upon entering six thousand dollars bail, for his appearance at this present term of Court for trial, it having been said the murder was committed in self-defense.

The following is the list of prisoners now in the city prison, attested the temper of the audience. The Academy is one of the most inviting places in the country. The managers has given evidence of her energy and the very best performances of the season. Miss Lucile Western will be enrolled, by bringing to our city, a company which, though organized in the briefest time, it is hard to say is not excelled here. During the engagement of Miss Ince a number of the best pieces in her repertoire, including the Camille and comedy, will be played, and we do not hesitate to bespeak for this lady the patronage of which this community is so justly proud in talent and enterprise. The play for this evening is "Camille," Miss Ince taking the leading character.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES—The excellent programme of songs, dances, burlesques, etc., nightly presented at this popular little theatre attracts full houses. The present week the ballet performers are young, handsome and accomplished, while the main portion of the entertainment is all excellent in their peculiar line of business. Messrs. Smythe and Aims are inmates of the opposition at more pretentious theatres, and are expected to keep up the attractions at the Varieties.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—J. Caffin was arrested yesterday and taken before this magistrate, charged on oath of Wm. Ashfield with surety of the peace. The parties occupy a building in Caton's alley, in the Seventh ward, and a difficulty having occurred between them, Caton threatened to follow out the prosecutor's bull's. The defendant was committed to jail in default of $500 bail, for a hearing on Saturday next. Wm. Pierst was fined five dollars and costs on a charge of obstructing the track of the Citizens' passenger Railway. Mary Weaver made oath charging Eugene Baldger with using indecent and improper and his wife with slander, whereupon the prosecutrix who was a servant in the house, was discharged and Baldger fined $20 and costs for her saving. Mr. B., it is alleged assaulted her, and Mrs. B. used insulting and abusive language towards her. They entered bail for trial at Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—Mary McCarty made an information yesterday before Alderman Humbert, of the First ward, against Philip and Ann Dougherty, of West Pittsburgh, charging them with selling liquor on Monday. After a hearing in the case the charge was dismissed.

Be true to your teeth and they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the Sozodont, morning and evening. It imparts delightful fragrance to the breath, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.

THIRTEEN COMPETENT Teachers Wanted.

The School Board of Mifflin Township wish to employ 13 competent Teachers. Schools open the first Monday in September. Term, 6 months. By order of the Board. JAS. MEANS, Sec'y.
aug11 wad3w

MARBLE AND WOOD.

Imitation decorations for Building Rooms, Halls, Vestibules, &c., at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.'S, No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
aug25

Public Amusements

THEATER.—Mrs. Emma Waller, the distinguished tragic actress upon whose shoulders now ably rests the mantle of the great actress, Charlotte Cushman, commences an engagement at this house last evening, appearing as "Meg Merilies" in "Guy Mannering." Mrs. Waller performed with her usual dash and spirit, but her support from the Company was rather weak. The part of Julia, played by Miss Cogswell. This evening Mrs. Waller will give her capital impersonation of "Ingomar the Barbarian," which has been closed equal to that of Edwin Booth. Speaking of her rendition of this character, George L. Prentice, says: "It was a performance like Booth's Richard or Murdoch's Hamlet, to be remembered and talked of to our descendants."

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lucille Western was greeted last evening by a full and fashionable audience, who extended to her an enthusiastic welcome. The play entitled "Flowers of the Forest," was well put upon the stage, and altogether well performed. As "Cynthia" Miss Western was decidedly entertaining, her portrayal of tenson and admirable acting combining to exhibit the versatility of her talents. Her "Merrit made quite a hit in "Starlight Joss," and Mr. Bailey as the "Kinchan" gave evidence of having a fine comedy vein running through his composition. To-night, Miss Western will appear as "Camille," and as this is the last night of her engagement opportunity of displaying her fine dramatic abilities, Mr. Lenk will persuade "Armand."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The well worn, but ever popular play, the "Hunchback," with Miss Annette Ince as "Julia," drew a deservedly fine house last evening. The piece was well put upon the stage, and it is but simple justice to say that, leaving the superb acting of Miss Ince out of the question, the performance in itself and taken as an earnest of the future, is one which will place the Academy on a confirmed reputation, of which she proved herself worthy. The liberal applause bestowed upon her—and several times called before the curtain, attested the temper of the audience. The Academy is one of the most inviting places in the country. The managers has given evidence of her energy and the very best performances of the season. To-night Miss Western will appear as "Camille," and as this is the last night of her engagement opportunity of displaying her fine dramatic abilities, Mr. Lenk will persuade "Armand."

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GRAND TROT AT PERRYSVILLE PARK.—A trotting race will come off at Perrysville Park on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, between "Daily Thing" and "Gentleman Jim." The race is for two hundred dollars, owners to drive. The race will be an exciting one, and all those who admire good trotting should attend. The money is all up, and the horses are to go, wet or dry.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, September 3—P. M.

The New York quotations received at noon to-day indicate lower rates for many of the leading securities. Gold is quoted at 145¼; eighty-ones, 112; five-twenties, 113⅝; new do, 109; ten-forties, 98⅝; seven-thirties, 107⅛; do second series, 106⅝; Michigan Southern, 83⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Fort Wayne, 103⅝; Erie, 72⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅜; Cumberland, the principal mining shares were as follows: Bay State 1834; Copper Falls (new), Dana 2⅜; Hanover 3½@4; Pewable 37½@38; Quincy 3½@4; Franklin 1½@1¾; Huron 2¾@3; Hancock (new) Hunkidori 1¾@2; Kossland 2½@3; St. Clair 26@27; Minnesota 19@17; Petherick 7½@8.

—The tone of the New York Dry Goods market is given in the following:

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The "better feeling" I reported to you last week has continued during this week, and a steady and satisfactory trade has been done in nearly all branches of Dry Goods. In Domestic Goods there has been an active demand, which in some cases has exceeded the supply, and jobbers, retailers, but, taking advantage of a lively demand some styles of goods, which had a tendency to reduce sales. This, however, has not interfered, and a good business is being done; especially is this true in Brown Cottons. Reached do. Prints, Mousseline Delaines, Shawls, Carpets and Blankets.

Foreign goods are largely offered at auction. These sales are well attended, and prices generally are a little better than last week. Dress Goods sold at satisfactory prices. Hosiery and Gloves ditto. Tailoring Goods about the same as last week. Wool and silk hats offered at auction and at slightly higher prices than last week. Buyers are numerous and the bidding was lively.

Ribbons—The auction sales of ribbons fairly opened this week. On Thursday the largest ribbon house in this city was the offering of Audmerst, Hesenberg & Co., through Kobbe & Collies. They sold over 3,000 cartons—generally at fair prices—some styles at rather low prices—but the duplicates offered and taken from the auction sale